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Extension Service REVIEW



NEW HORIZONS

VOLUME 10
NUMBER 5

MAY
1939

Twenty-five years ago, on May 8, President Wilson signed the Smith-Lever Act, which is the legislative cornerstone of Cooperative Extension Work. Now, as then, we find ourselves on the threshold of new opportunities. The fire of Extension vision, enthusiasm, and leadership burns more brightly as the years flash by. As we look toward new horizons, the sound experience of the past inspires confidence in a future of even greater service to rural people.

C. W. WARBURTON.



Ahead—New Horizons



AN
Editorial

C. W. WARBURTON, Director of Extension Work

■ Just 25 years ago on May 8, President Wilson signed the Smith-Lever Act. Now, after a full quarter century of experience, we still find ourselves on the threshold of new opportunities. The problems of the farm and the farm home have always been the basis of our work. These problems are still with us—some old ones and some new ones—but on the horizon we see new and more effective ways of grappling with these problems, which we hope will usher in a new era of greater usefulness.

In this number of the *REVIEW* which marks the birthday of the Smith-Lever Act, directors and county extension agents have set down some of their plans and ideas in dealing with these problems—the land-use approach to farm problems, coordination of effort, more comprehensive methods of soil conservation, and other activities looking to more effective work.

What do I see on the horizon for the extension programs of the next quarter century? Well, first of all, it seems to me that conservation of our natural resources will have to be included. In our interest in the conservation of physical resources we shall also not neglect what is even more important, the conservation of human resources—the work with 1¼ million rural boys and girls in 4-H clubs; the work on nutrition, child care, and training; and other phases of the activities of home demonstration clubs which will be further developed to this end.

One of the major enterprises of the Extension Service now—and it will be for some time in the future—is land-use planning. Here we work with the agen-

cies charged with the administration of the great national programs for agriculture and with rural people in the development of a better understanding and appreciation of proper land use, in an effort to so adapt and correlate these programs that they will promote to the greatest degree possible the best use of our land. The findings of the county and State land-use committees, however, are not themselves an end product but a body of facts and conclusions on which a program for a better and more satisfactory rural life will be built. In this, we shall contribute not only to rural life but to the betterment of all our people, both rural and urban.

Land-Use Planning Continues

Continued emphasis on land-use planning and on the better programs for agriculture and rural life growing out of it are, therefore, on the extension horizon. We shall not, however, permit ourselves to become so involved in this effort that we fail to expand and improve our work with rural women and with rural young people. The progress of this Nation has always been, in large part, due to the stalwart character of the young people, developed in the open country. This is as true today as it was in the period when the Union was founded, the sesquicentennial of which we have just been celebrating. It will continue to be so.

More and more, on the horizon, I see the Extension Service emerging as a great cultural agency, aiding rural people in developing a greater appreciation of art, music, literature, the drama, and all the other things that give greater satisfaction in life. Already, we have made our beginnings, in our music-appreciation work with 4-H clubs, in the local groups that are producing plays or organizing choruses, and in the broad field of rural arts and crafts.

The real basis for our future plans and hopes is the solid experience of 25 years

of hard work indicated in Miss Lyman's discussion of home demonstration work in Kennebec County, Maine, in Director Schaub's sketches of extension work in North Carolina, and in Dr. Smith's account of extension achievements.

The early years of extension work were primarily devoted to efforts to increase production and to aid farmers to combat diseases and insect pests. Growing as it did in large part out of the fight on the cotton boll weevil, and coming into existence at a time when there were abundant markets abroad for our surpluses, this was only natural. The World War began in Europe a few weeks after the Smith-Lever Act was passed, and our own entry into the war a few years later intensified the urge for greater and still greater production.

When our foreign markets to a large extent vanished, shortly after the close of the World War in 1918, our agricultural machine was geared to a production far in excess of domestic needs, with the natural consequence of surpluses and depressed prices. The Extension Service then shifted rapidly from an agency devoted primarily to increasing production to one which advocated production at lower costs, giving to rural people all the economic facts that were available. It was during this period that the agricultural outlook developed, and much attention was given also to the organization of cooperative associations and to other means to promote more efficient marketing.

The part which the Extension Service has taken in promoting the national programs for agriculture in recent years is too fresh in our minds to need review here. With all our emphasis on these national programs, however, we have not neglected to give aid to rural people on economic facts, on more efficient methods of production, and to factors which would make the farm and the farm home a better place to live.

We face the future seeing on the horizon renewed hope that we may in the next 25 years come nearer to our goal.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

For May 1939 • Lester A. Schlup, Editor

Published monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. The REVIEW is issued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at 75 cents a year, domestic, and \$1.15, foreign. Postage stamps are not acceptable in payment.

EXTENSION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C. • C. W. WARBURTON, Director • REUBEN BRIGHAM, Assistant Director

A Vignette of 25 Years

I. O. SCHAUB, Director, North Carolina Extension Service

■ North Carolina has been a laboratory in which have been tested the principles of extension teaching. Those who have had a part in this demonstration work for the past 25 years feel that the tests have reacted favorably and that rural North Carolina has been definitely benefited.

A vignette of the activities undertaken during that period is interesting to those who were a part of them.

It would show snow-haired J. R. Sams preaching to farmers in Polk County and throughout the foothills of the mountains the value of kudzu as a soil builder and a surplus pasturage for dairy cattle long before the days of the present Soil Conservation Service.

There would be seen T. J. W. Broom arguing with the fervor of an evangelist the value of lespedeza as a soil builder in Union County until he was given the name of "Lespedezzer Broom"; and his arguments subsided only when North Carolina became the leading producer of lespedeza seed in the Nation, with the soils of the State from the mountains to the sea covered in summer with the numerous varieties of the crop.

The vignette would show J. W. Cameron and Mrs. Rosalind Redfearn, in Anson County, working faithfully side by side as a team for more than 25 years and adding turkey growing to a cotton economy until Anson turkeys became a household word in the State and the birds a new source of income through cooperative shipments of dressed birds grown and handled according to specific recommendations. Included, too, would be standardized canned products from the gardens, orchards, and pantries of the county sold on a quality basis.

There would be a grizzled Zeno Moore urging "Edgecombe's Way" throughout the coastal country and having farmers plant crimson clover and small grain in their cotton at the last cultivation in August for the balancing of the farm system and the further improvement of the land.

There would be Dr. Jane S. McKimmon,

riding over muddy roads by buggy and wagon and sleeping in the drab hotels of that day to bring the gospel of better cookery and to demonstrate how tomatoes and other food products might be canned. Country women would hang on her words and be inspired by her personality to finally organize home demonstration clubs which are now a power in the new rural life of the State.

There, too, are F. R. Farnham and others of the dairy extension office teaching cooperation in mountain coves, isolated from the remainder of the State, and organizing small community cheese factories and milk plants to provide a market other than that for timber and herbs.

John Arey and A. C. Kimrey would be conducting their campaigns to "Drink More Milk" in sections without dairy cows and proving that grass is not the deadly enemy that cotton and tobacco farmers had regarded it through the years but a very good friend that would help to support a family cow, and seeing this effort grow into a 20-million-dollar dairy business.

W. W. Shay would have figured out that North Carolina fat swine could be put on the market in March and April and again in August and September when pork prices were highest if the proper breeding and feeding schedules were followed. This blossomed into 15 shipping-point cooperative markets doing a business of about 2 million dollars annually.

There also would be found E. Y. Floyd taking the handles of a plow and showing what he meant by the ridge system of cultivating tobacco so that "wet feet" would not kill the plants and a better quality of leaf might be obtained. He would be seen also working at night to mix by hand the fertilizers he recommended for use under his demonstration acres that the best yields might be obtained.

There would be, during that time, a corps of men and women devoted to duty, helping farmers to grow the food and feed that would "win the war" in that 1917-18 period.

Among them would be a home agent who laid down her life in the influenza epidemic of 1918 and others who dragged themselves wearily to rest after working day after day to see that farm families had nutritious soup and other sustaining food.

There would be a group in the late depression carrying the message of a gigantic, well-organized, live-at-home campaign that prevented much suffering, and then jumping into the Triple-A program, carrying it to all the people; and, because of the trust that the farmers had in these friends, cotton growers gladly plowed up a portion of their crops and reduced other cash crops to cooperate with the Government in its attempt to improve conditions.

The vignette would show demonstrations to control insects and plant diseases out in the field; rotations of crops adopted to improve lands; thousands of acres of land terraced; yards beautified and improved; homes arranged for better management and a more complete living; shy, hesitant country boys and girls developed into confident leaders through the 4-H club effort; corn yields per acre doubled; better cotton varieties adopted; tobacco leaf quality greatly improved; and people learning to sing, play, and to cooperate with one another.

A remarkable kaleidoscope it is that has led to the modern, streamlined present day of land planning, technique, mass education, and over-all programs but founded upon the simple trust of men and women of the soil in tested friends who somehow felt that they had the most important job in the world. Today in North Carolina 256,139 farms out of 300,967 in the State cooperate with the Agricultural Extension Service. Seventy-six percent of all the farms in the State show some definite change in practice as a result of the effort. Much is to be done yet. Mistakes have been made in the past and will be made again. Looking backward, however, the extension group gave what it had and did its best with the materials at hand. So there are no regrets, only a forward look.

To Promote Health, Happiness, and Efficiency

EVELYN MAY LYMAN, Former Home Demonstration Agent, Kennebec County, Maine



Evelyn May Lyman.

■ The purpose of extension work with women is "to promote health, happiness, and efficiency in rural communities," said Helen Clark, home demonstration agent in Kennebec County, nearly 20 years ago. Let us consider how well this purpose has been fulfilled.

Extension work began in Kennebec County in 1912 when Arthur L. Deering, now director of the Maine Extension Service, was appointed county agent. For the first 3 years, women had little contact with the work except by observation or as they attended extension schools on such subjects as poultry, dairying, and crops. During the World War, the State home demonstration agent and her assistants taught the use of wheat substitutes and held canning demonstrations. Boys' and girls' 4-H clubs were developed by the county agent during those years.

Health was a major problem when the first home demonstration agent, Helen Lyman, came to the county in 1919; but, as is so seldom true, the women were aware that it was a problem. The influenza epidemic had left them with a helpless and ignorant feeling regarding disease and the care of patients. So the home-nursing project was started.

Health is definitely affected by food, clothing, posture, attitudes, and recreation. Consequently, the problem was attacked in the three major programs: Foods, clothing, and home management. Later, the emphasis changed from curative to preventive measures.

In the foods program, much has been done to teach the value of food for building positive health. Instruction in canning began during the first year of home-demonstration work in the county and has continued through the years with projects known variously as "Cold Pack Canning," "Raising and Preserving Food at Home," "Canning Demonstrations," and "Canning Bees." Methods and equipment have changed, but the purpose always has been to encourage the preservation of more home-grown food for its nutritive value, for the appeal that variety gives

to the diet, and for the economy in the food and health budget which it effects.

Another foods project has been "School Lunches." As a result, Kennebec communities are very much aware of the desirability of serving well-balanced lunches, including something hot, to school children. Many schools have adopted the plan of serving hot food to all who bring their lunches.

Other foods projects have kept rural women informed on the latest advances in nutrition, and have gradually effected definite changes in the diets of rural people to include more milk, fruits, vegetables, whole grains, eggs, and good-quality proteins. One mother said that by looking at the health column in her home account book one could read the story of well-balanced meals for her family of six children.

Children have not been neglected. One of the newer projects has been the preschool clinic at which children are weighed, measured, and given physical examinations. The home demonstration agent consults with the mothers concerning the food and health habits of the children. Many mothers report that they now serve 1 quart of milk, at least two vegetables, and at least one fruit a day to each child.

Making fireless cookers, wheel trays, and other home conveniences were among the earlier extension activities in the field of home management. Wheel trays were adopted widely to save steps and energy. This project gave way to one for improving the kitchen.

Kitchen improvement

Kitchen improvement has probably fulfilled the threefold purpose of promoting health, happiness, and efficiency as well as any one project.

The project, "Making the House Homelike," has offered endless opportunities for homemakers to express their artistic ability in the selection and arrangement of the furnishings and accessories of their homes.

Clothing projects have aided in maintaining with the money available the desired stand-

ard of living. Definite cash savings were realized time and time again by making clothes at home for the family. The life of garments has been greatly prolonged by instruction on care and repair of clothing.

In recent years the emphasis on clothing has changed from home production to consumer education. The study of clothing and textile standards has made them more intelligent and efficient consumers.

Leadership has been one of the biggest problems. At first the women were interested but not trained; now the leaders who have developed the greatest ability are so much in demand as leaders in other organizations that they are not always free to act as leaders in our work.

In looking to the future, there are several problems for us to keep in mind: (1) to help establish desirable family relationships as a foundation for teaching educational material; (2) to make people aware of the importance of positive health, good food, rest, recreation, and the right philosophy of life; (3) to reach the younger women; (4) to awaken a desire to learn on the part of those who most need help; (5) to meet the needs and interests of those who are truly interested in the educational values of the work; and (6) to hold the interest of 4-H club members and carry them into the older extension groups.

Some points to keep in mind when facing these problems are: (1) to cooperate with other organizations—they already have cooperated with us; (2) to recognize that we are not always the best-equipped organization to carry on a piece of work; leadership sometimes should come from another source, and we should be willing to follow; (3) to allow more time in our schedules for home visits with those we do not reach at all through farm bureau membership; (4) younger women are vital to the life of our work.

Our greatest challenge lies perhaps in our ability, as one of many organizations, to take our place in community life and to help the many organizations to work together for the greatest common good.

To Translate Programs Into Practices

E. H. WHITE, Director, Mississippi Extension Service

■ Seeking to make a more direct and effective attack on major farm and home problems and to find a practical way of translating recommendations of county program planning and policy committees into practical application on individual farms, the Mississippi Extension Service has established five unit farm and home management demonstrations in each county of the State.

The primary objectives of the unit demonstration farms are: First, to demonstrate the effect of careful farm and home planning on farm income, agricultural conservation, security of living, and the wise use of income; and, second, to obtain accurate information on the factors and their relative importance in reaching these objectives. The ultimate aim is to establish such successful demonstrations of good farm organization and improved farm and home practices on the demonstration farms that they may be used as the basis of formulating better farming and homemaking programs on all farms.

All Major Problems Attacked

The unit demonstration is an attempt to attack all of the major problems on the individual farm at the same time in a unified program rather than to demonstrate a single farm or home practice, a method long used by extension workers. The unit demonstration seeks to establish a permanent land-use program on the farm and to develop cropping systems and livestock-farming programs that will, as far as practicable, make the farm self-sustaining, that will conserve and improve soil fertility, that will make the best use of labor, and that will bring the largest possible net farm income and provide a better living for the farm family.

The benefits to be derived from such a program are readily apparent. Started in 1937, some of the county extension agents state that the program has been invaluable in giving them a clearer insight into and a better understanding of the problems of the farm. They are receiving training that will enable them to help farmers do a better job of farm planning. These farms may be regarded as laboratories where the county extension agents, the subject-matter specialists, and the farmer and his wife, together, can use their combined knowledge and experience in a program that meets the needs of the family and makes the best use of the farm. The program has provided a long-sought means of coordinating the work of the sub-

ject-matter specialists in a unified program.

Although the successful development of the unit demonstration farms and homes promises to blaze the way to a more efficient and profitable type of farming, 2 years' experience has shown that it is probably the most difficult problem the county extension agents have undertaken. The prodigious amount of work involved in making inventories and appraisals of the farms, of mapping the farms, of working out both a yearly and long-time farm and home program and of keeping comprehensive records and accounts has challenged the best thought and the united efforts of the Extension Service, the county extension agents, and the farmers themselves.

Agents Trained

The extension specialists in farm management, assisted by the district agents and other subject-matter specialists, conducted 2-day training schools for the county agents in the summer of 1938, at which the purposes and objectives of the demonstration farms were discussed and the whole procedure, including the filling out and proper use of all forms, was demonstrated. A portion of the time was used in visiting and actually mapping one farm and using it as a basis for demonstrating how to plan the program on each farm.

Holmes County is cited as an example of how the program has been organized and supervised in the counties. The work was started in January 1937. Five farms, representative of the different types of farming and farming areas, were selected by the county farm and home demonstration agents from carefully prepared lists of farmers and farm women who, they thought, would make good demonstrators. The farms selected were located in each of the five supervisor's districts of the county. One of the farms was later dropped from the list because of sickness in the family. Of the four farmers who have carried on the program, three were wholly dependent on the farm for their living, whereas one was a part-time farmer, obtaining part of his income from work in a railroad shop. Three of the families were farm owners and one a renter with a 5-year lease.

After acquainting the farmers and their wives with the objectives and plans for the demonstration, the county extension agents assisted them in making an inventory and appraisal of the farms. The farms were then mapped, and the agents assisted the farm families in developing a long-time farm

and home plan on the basis of the current situation and future outlook for the farm and farm family. They next assisted farm families in developing plans for the current year.

Accurate Records Kept

As the keeping of records is one of the major problems connected with the project, both from the standpoint of the agents and the farm families, the county agent designated one of the workers in his office, a young man with considerable training in bookkeeping, to visit the farms once each month and assist the farmer and his wife in posting their records, after which the data were transferred to another record book which is kept in the county agent's office. County Agent T. M. Williams is especially pleased with this plan, because if records are to be of value, they must be accurate; and this has proved the only sure way he has found of obtaining accurate records.

To show that satisfactory progress is being made on the demonstration farms, County Agent Williams cites the record of K. D. Henry who is conducting one of the demonstration farms. Seeking to carry out the plan developed for his farm, Mr. Henry has terraced the entire farm, sodded all terrace outlets, contoured and seeded all the land in permanent pasture, sodded gullies to Bermuda grass, planted kudzu around edges of gullies, planted trees on steep slopes, and established drainage ditches on bottom lands. The acreage in cultivated row crops has been decreased, and the acreage in meadow and pasture has been increased to conserve soil fertility.

The Henrys have started dairying, buying five purebred dairy cows. They are raising their own work stock. They have developed several sources of income, including milk, chickens, eggs, fruit, truck crops, hogs, cotton, and canned products. They have purchased two steam-pressure cookers, three different-size sealers, and other necessary canning equipment, and have canned beeves for neighbors on shares.

County Agent Williams and Ellen Seale, home demonstration agent, are working on plans to use the results obtained on the demonstration farms in educational work throughout the county. They plan to chart a summary of the results and records on the demonstration farms, take motion pictures of these charts, and show them at meetings over the county.

Planning Starts Where the People Are

ROGER B. CORBETT, Director of Extension, Connecticut

■ The thinking and action of farm people are the final purposes or objectives of land-use planning. The problem is a human problem. It is tied to the land, but the land is, of necessity, a secondary consideration. It is the vehicle by means of which and around which we hope to develop coordinated thinking and action. The men who have worked constantly at this job since the first attempts of farmers to plan programs and policies know that the problem is a human problem. They have demonstrated that we must start where our farm people are and that the farm people must gradually take the leadership. Without this, the results are worth little more than the paper upon which they are written.

In Connecticut we started land-use planning by asking our farm leadership to a meeting. The overshadowing objective seemed to be the answers to some questions. We got the farm leadership into a room in front of us and started to talk about a lot of figures, charts, and maps. We drove toward the answers to those questions. The farm leadership did not quite see what it was all about. We called the second meeting. We had those questions; we had the figures, the charts, and the maps; but the farm leadership was not there. They had come to the first meeting because we had asked them to come, but they left when they felt that they were not a part of the picture. Our process had been a "pouring in" process tuned to obtaining a specific objective. We failed to start where our people were, and, instead of getting them to take the leadership, we had driven them away.

People vs. Facts

This year the program had to be effectively presented to the farm people, or planning and policy making were dead in Connecticut for years to come. We had to start where our people were and to forget the idea that we must make some maps and charts and give answers to specific questions in a hurry. We believe that unless everyone working with this program clearly understands what is involved in "starting where people are," there will be frictions and difficulties. There is no middle ground; there is no compromise. If we want coordination, it must come through the farm people. It is first a human problem and second a fact problem.

Let us not forget that we are all interested in the same people and their problems. It is the solution of these problems by these people that is our common objective. If some of us are wrong in believing that it is essential

that farm people be part and parcel of the program; if we are incorrect in our belief that real coordination comes only through the thinking of farm people, we want to be corrected and set on the right track. Those of us who have sat across the table from "John Farmer" and talked about this thing and watched his confused first reactions are sure that we have a tremendous task ahead of us, but we believe that without him we might better spend our time on something else which he can see is of definite value.

The Extension Service has been accused of not working on the "larger problems," these larger problems being mainly those economic and social problems that are beyond the control of a single farm family.

Farm Family Faces Problems

Let me illustrate the way in which I think extension leadership is now thinking. I shall start with a farm family and its problems, a farm family which I happen to know, so it is not a hypothetical illustration. This farm family sat down around a table on September 22, the day after the hurricane, the father, the mother, and the children, to plan how they might keep their farm and their home. They had been terribly hit; they were heavily in debt; they knew that they were up against it. First, let us look briefly at the family. It is the kind of family that we want on our farms. The children are being brought up to make good future citizens. This family takes part in the grange, the farm bureau, and the activities of the community. They are good friends and good neighbors; they are a splendid example of the best asset our Nation has. Let me take time to describe quickly the farm, because in thinking of any farm problem it is well to know something about the farm organization involved. Its chief source of income was an apple orchard. That orchard was being banked upon to pay off the indebtedness. It was just coming into full bearing. The hurricane blew down from 70 to 80 percent of the trees. Through the 4-H club work, interest had been developed in a poultry enterprise, and about 1,200 laying hens had been added to the farm business. In addition, a small cash crop was raised each year. The hurricane had blown the roofs off the hen houses; part of the roof was off the dwelling, and the flood had destroyed the cash crop.

As this farm family discussed its situation, the words "farm management" were not used, but they did talk about how they could main-

tain the income from their farm. They planned everything they could to make it a going farm enterprise once more. The mother thought in terms of diets, cheaper but healthy foods, home-made clothes, and the health of the family. The children thought in terms of their schooling and of help through their 4-H club work. They laid out a plan which involved many of the specific projects on which extension has worked for years. They need all the information and help they can get on these projects; but it is my personal judgment that, in spite of all the help we can give them through such projects and all the help they can give themselves, this farm family faces the loss of the farm—the home. There are economic and social problems affecting that farm which are above and outside of the problems over which they have control. These problems may be the dominant factors in their future success or failure.

To mention one or two: the price level for the man's products was so low that it was almost impossible for him to carry his indebtedness before the hurricane. As an individual, he can do little about reducing his debt burden or raising the price level of his products. With the help of his neighbors and with the help of farmers in other communities, counties, and States, a program to meet these problems might be developed. Taxes take an undue proportion of his income. Real estate bears what appears to be an unfair part of the tax load. There is little that he can do as an individual about changing this tax burden. Through cooperation with other farmers some changes might be made.

Keep Farm People on the Job

The Extension Service is facing what H. W. Hochbaum of the Federal Extension Service has been calling for years "the larger problems." There are a number of new agencies to meet specifically some of these problems. Many times one of these agencies seems to be running counter to another. This friction, this lack of coordination, is so serious that farm people may lose this help unless there is coordination. The land-use project is a splendid vehicle for bringing about this coordination. It is the vehicle through which thinking, planning, and programs may be developed. We are indebted to Washington leadership for a great deal in this task, but success or failure rests with the ability of all of us to keep the farm people on the job. We need the help in starting where farm people are and having them assume the leadership.

To Make Alabama as Green in January as in June

■ This year winter legumes celebrate their twenty-first birthday in Alabama, the same year that the Alabama Extension Service, which has been responsible for larger and larger legume plantings each year, basks in the light of 25 years of service to farmers.

In 1918 the first legumes were planted in Alabama, according to available reports, just 4 years after the State Extension Service began operating. That year Alabama farmers planted 1,535 pounds of vetch on about 76 acres of land. In 1938, with figures from two counties missing, the State total has climbed to more than 15,653,602 pounds of hairy vetch, Austrian winter peas, crimson clover, Hungarian vetch, and bur-clover. These soil-building and conserving crops were turned this spring on more than 600,000 acres of land.

Since 1922, when the first real educational work on legumes was begun, this soil-improvement campaign has probably received more attention and cooperative effort from all extension workers than any other educational activity of the Extension Service.

Experiment Stations Cooperate

Widespread experimental data on the value of winter legumes in subsequent yields of cotton and corn developed by the State experiment station have been the foundation of the educational work. At the main station at Auburn, at five sub-stations, and in numerous experimental fields over the State, additional results that tell the value of legumes are being gathered every year. In addition to information carried through other extension media, farmers have an opportunity to see for themselves the value and results of these legume tests in tours to these stations and fields each year.

Two seasons of the year, the fall and the spring, are characterized in Alabama by farm visits, news articles, farmer-experience stories, county agent and extension specialist advice, radio broadcasts, bulletin distribution, circular letters, pictures, and posters. In the fall, all media are used to reiterate the value of the legumes to any and every farm and to give advice on fertilizing, preparing land, and planting the legume seed. In the spring, information on proper turning, the proper time, and the methods to follow, is given to the farmer.

The program of the Alabama Extension Service has followed the idea that the bigger profits in cotton or corn come with lowered production costs. Anything done to cut down on the large expenditure for fertilizers, espe-



Turning under the sod which protects and enriches Alabama farm land.

cially with cotton, meant more money to farmers; and more corn per acre meant that work stock and other livestock could be kept in better condition.

J. C. Lowery, extension agronomist, estimates that, without considering 1938 plantings, winter legumes have been worth \$36,000,000 to Alabama farmers in cotton and corn alone. Increases of 20 bushels of corn and 200 to 300 pounds of cotton per acre from the use of legumes have been paying propositions. Protection of soil and grazing values are not considered in this amount.

Produce Home-Grown Seed

Most of the legume seed in Alabama is handled by the farmers' own marketing association, and for many years Alabama has been a leading market for Oregon legume seed. With more attention being given to crimson clover, home production of seed is rapidly becoming possible. In 1938, records of county agents show that nearly 2½ million pounds of crimson clover seed were planted and of that amount 2 million pounds had been saved by the farmers in the spring of the year. Although other seed saving was not "pushed" as much as crimson clover last year, farmers saved 113,800 pounds of hairy vetch, 6,000 pounds of Monantha vetch, 10,600 pounds of

Austrian winter peas, and 21,391 pounds of bur-clover seed.

Part of the large increase shown last year, obtained in spite of an extremely dry fall that prevented farmers from planting until late, was a result of the cooperation of the Soil Conservation Service, the Farm Security Administration, and the AAA forces with the Extension Service personnel.

Soil-building allowances for every farm were determined; and, by assigning the AAA soil-building payment, farmers were able to get seed and fertilizer. Farmers under cooperative agreement with the Soil Conservation Service and all Farm Security clients were encouraged to plant as many acres to winter legumes as possible.

Legumes Pay Dividends

The Alabama Extension Service feels that legumes are doing a wonderful job of improving the State's soil. First, and most important, of course, is the improvement of the land for better crop yields.

Next is the value of the legumes in Alabama's other main endeavor—soil protection. Experiment after experiment has shown the value of these crops for holding soil during winter rains when there are no crops on the land.

Third in importance is that legumes have helped the Extension Service to put over phosphate work more effectively. As most of the soils of this State are deficient in phosphate and also in lime, and as legumes will not make satisfactory growth without the addition of fertilizer, farmers have become accustomed to putting out the fertilizer and in that way further improving their soil. Today, few acres of legumes are planted without phosphate or basic slag, and thousands of acres of pasture land are getting phosphate also as a result of this phosphate consciousness.

The Extension Service has consistently pushed legumes because of those three values. Every one of the values speaks for itself to the farmers who plant legumes on the farm. Through tours, and through assistance to farmers by county agents and other informational ways, there are few farmers in the State who have not seen the value of legumes or heard of their value to the land. There are still thousands of farmers who do not plant enough of their land in these legumes. This is owing largely to the lack of seed. With home production of seed mounting steadily there can be only one result—a larger portion of the total cropland under cover during the winter.

It will probably be many years before the goal is reached, but the Extension Service and other cooperating agencies have an objective. They want to see all of the hillsides and fields of Alabama looking as green in January as they do in May and June. The program of more legumes, better crop yields, and protected soil will be continued with that in mind.

Extension Builds on Its Past

C. B. SMITH, Formerly Assistant Director, Extension Service

Our present Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service has evolved gradually. No one at the outset conceived its exact present form, and it isn't probable that anyone today knows its exact future development. It is a growing organization; and each year sees some changes or additions, based on the experience of the past. Dr. Seaman A. Knapp gave the present-day Cooperative Extension Service its concept of the county agricultural agent and emphasized the value of the demonstration on a man's own farm, carried on by the farmer himself under the supervision of a Government agent, as one of the best teaching methods to bring about better farm and home practices and increased farm income. He hesitated, however, to make the agricultural college a cooperating party in carrying on his demonstration work, for fear that the work might thus be made too academic.

Part Played by Colleges

The early conception of the State agricultural colleges, on the other hand, as envisioned in papers, resolutions, and reports of committees presented at the Association of American Agricultural Colleges in the years 1904-13, saw agricultural extension work primarily as a State enterprise, to be supported in part by Federal funds in much the same manner as the Federal Government helped to finance the agricultural colleges and experiment stations of the country.

The college leaders of extension thought, at that time, had in mind an extension service in the college, coordinate with the experiment station and resident teaching, that should have charge of such matters as farmers' institutes, agricultural trains, extension short courses, correspondence, publications, articles for the press, reading courses, field demonstrations and tests, educational exhibits at fairs, corn- and stock-judging work, excursions to the agricultural colleges and experiment stations, boys' and girls' clubs, and like matters. The State colleges of agriculture were increasingly concerned that the Federal Government should not deal direct with the individual farmer in teaching him better agriculture and home practices. They held that the colleges, with their experiment stations and substations and knowledge of local conditions, were in better position

to help the farmer than the more distant Federal Government.

The early county agents in the South were Federal agents. They were not representatives of the State colleges of agriculture. In a number of States in the North, the early county agents were more farmer-employed and farmer-directed agents than they were either State or Federal agents, even though they held appointments in the Federal Department of Agriculture, and quite generally, from the State college of agriculture also.

The farm bureaus developed in the North, at first by chambers of commerce and business interests and later by the State agricultural colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture for the support of the county agent extension movement, were encouraged to believe that the county agents were primarily representatives of such farm bureaus. This view continued until the farm bureaus became federated into a State and national organization, giving attention to State and national agricultural policies and legislation, thereby becoming another farmers' organization and making it of questionable propriety for the agricultural colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture to use public funds in their further promotion in competition with other farm organizations already in existence.

Recognized Agents of Government

With increased Federal and State funds for the promotion of extension work, county extension agents are today recognized primarily as agents of government. The State colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture have held it a cardinal principle of their teaching work, however, to make the farmer a full cooperating partner in the development and carrying out of local extension programs and to seek his counsel and guidance in State and National extension programs as well. But administration of these agents rests with the Government, and by agreement with the State government.

Reviewing early extension conceptions, we find little, if any, mention in the early writings of such agencies as local leaders, which now constitute such an important part of the Extension Service. Mention of extension work in such fields as economics was rare—even farm management was taught in but few

States at that time; and extension in recreation, music appreciation, and cultural subjects generally was hardly thought of. Farm folks were not ready for those things, nor were the colleges in a position to teach or promote them. It is probably well that Extension began primarily on the profit-motive basis and to enlarge upon that motive only as fast as Extension had something to offer and the people served were ready to receive it.

We can probably say that in the past 30 years Extension has increased farm and home efficiency and, in many cases, farm income; but it is a question whether farm income as a whole has been measurably increased by Extension. The cash farm income for the 8 years, 1924 to 1931, inclusive, for the whole United States has averaged \$9,404,500,000, and for the 6 years, 1933-38, \$7,117,500,000 for the whole United States, including Federal farm-benefit payments, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the pamphlet, *Cash Farm Income and Government Payments*, January 20, 1939.

Extension, in cooperation with various new agencies organized in recent years has undoubtedly greatly broadened the vision of farmers and taught them much in the way of better organization and cooperation and handling of their business. It has made them financial-, credit-, and marketing-minded, while home economics extension has done much to inculcate better diets in the home, better clothing habits, and a larger social and inspirational life.

Along with all these things has been the training given more than 7,000,000 rural youths over a period of 25 years in better farming and homemaking, life experiences in putting on demonstrations and exhibiting at fairs, the refining and cultural experiences of club meetings, vesper services, community and chorus singing, club camps, college visitations, and like matters. All Extension is growing and yearly builds on its past, emphasizing what has been found successful, and venturesome in reaching out after whatever new things look good. Its strength has been in its educational work. Its greatest weakness is that each extension agent must cover so large a field of work. The hope is that the staff may always remain educators and grow in numbers, vision, and ability—each one remaining long in the service and putting his whole life into it as a professional career.

AAA Loses Division Head

C. C. Conser, Director of the Western Division and associated with the AAA since its beginning in 1933, died suddenly in Washington on March 21. His wise counsel will be gravely missed. Norris E. Dodd, formerly Assistant Director, and an Oregon farmer and rancher, succeeds Mr. Conser as Director of the Western Division.

One Land-Use Program for Better Rural Life

H. H. BENNETT, Chief, Soil Conservation Service

■ Last October, in reorganizing the internal structure of the Department of Agriculture, the Secretary directed the Soil Conservation Service to assume, in addition to its program of soil-erosion control, the responsibility of administering, wholly or in part, a number of other action programs which Congress had authorized him to undertake. These programs involve the purchase and development of submarginal land under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Act; the treatment of land for flood control under the Flood Control Act of 1935 and supplemental legislation; the development of farm and range water facilities under the Water Facilities Act; farm-forestry activities under the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act; and the drainage and irrigation work formerly handled by the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering.

The scope of the Soil Conservation Service was thus broadened greatly by the reorganization of functions in the Department. What had been a bureau concerned primarily with the prevention and control of soil erosion became a bureau concerned with all physical land-use programs which involve operations by the Government on farm lands.

Since then, a great deal of attention has been given to the problem of welding the various activities for which the Service is now responsible into a single program of land-use action. Naturally, some internal re-vamping was necessary, and there has been considerable reorienting to do. The Service had to stop and think where it was going and decide just how it intended to get there. But the picture now is rather clear. This, in general, is the way the Service looks at the new and larger job it has taken on:

First, it believes that the basic purpose of the Soil Conservation Service is to aid farmers in bringing about desirable physical adjustments in land use with a view to bettering human welfare, conserving natural resources, and establishing a permanent and balanced agriculture.

Second, it believes that the several programs entrusted to its administration should be carried on not as separate programs, but as "lines of action" in a broad attack on land-use problems.

Third, it sees itself as one cog in the machinery set up by the Department to deal with the problems of agriculture. It believes that the work of the Service must be dovetailed with the work of other bureaus dealing with other phases of the land problem—with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Farm Security Administration, the AAA, the Forest Service, the research agencies of the Department, and so on. It

This statement of the guiding policies of the Soil Conservation Service is the third in a series explaining the program of the Department of Agriculture, which began in the February number with an article by Secretary Wallace. Next month R. M. Evans will discuss the place of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in a national agricultural program.

intends to regard its own work merely as a part of a much larger undertaking—the program of the Department.

Fourth, it believes that the State agricultural extension services have a vital role in bringing the program of the Service to the farmers.

Fifth, it believes that its program must grow out of the wishes and the planning of the people on the land and not be made by planners remote from the actual day-to-day problems of agriculture. It believes that the county planning program of the Department provides a means of bringing "grass-root" needs to light and will adjust its program to the demands indicated by that process of evolution.

Sixth, it believes that its program can best

be projected through the initiative of farmers themselves and that the soil-conservation district is the most effective medium for accomplishing the objectives of the Service through the actual participation of land users.

In a very particular way, the Service feels that the development of its program calls for the intensive cooperation with the extension services in the various States. The projection of a national program of land-use action has given not only the Soil Conservation Service but every agricultural agency a new and challenging opportunity. The soil-conservation district, to cite one example, offers a new medium through which farmers can carry out fundamental and utterly necessary adjustments, not only by the aid of the Soil Conservation Service, but by the aid of any agency interested in the advancement of agriculture. The opportunities inherent in the district plan are as open to the Extension Service and other agencies as they are to the Soil Conservation Service—it is just a matter of getting together in a cooperative way to assist farmers.

One thing is certain. There is only one program of land use. It encompasses many programs, but they all have the same ultimate goal—a better life for people living on the land. What one agency does is supplemented by what another does. If we merge the activities of all these agencies, out on the land, into one program in which purely arbitrary administrative distinctions disappear, objectives coincide and methods harmonize, the problems of land use will be solved the sooner.



Farmers Awakened to Menace of Soil Erosion

W. G. McPHETERS, Agricultural Engineer, Oklahoma Extension Service

■ Oklahoma is a young State but is an old hand at the business of controlling erosion. A few Oklahoma county agents did the first extension terracing work in 1909. The Smith-Lever Act of 1914 authorized, along with other projects, agricultural engineering. Extension work grew; more county agents were added, and naturally more work was done to encourage farmers to start saving the soil.

This was not an easy job then, because the soil was producing good crops and did not appear to the average person to be washing, except for a few gullies. Sheet erosion had not yet reached its destructive stage, and farmers could not see any need to worry about losing their soil.

Early pioneering of this program was slow and tedious, because many could not see the need. At that time there were no terrace levels in the State. Lines were run with what was then known as the old "grasshopper" level, and terraces were built with the old V-drag and the Martin ditcher, the latter being about the only commercial terracer at that time. Most of the extension engineer's time was spent at terracing demonstrations to teach farmers and county agents erosion control.

The county agents and extension engineers had a vision of what needed to be done; and they continued to teach various methods of erosion control and to conduct demonstrations on the building of terraces, thus keeping the program in the minds of the people. People came to the demonstrations to see what was taking place, even though many of them came through mere curiosity. At many of the early demonstrations one would hear such remarks as "It looks like a race track to me," "I wouldn't have those ridges in my field," and "I wouldn't farm those crooked rows like that fellow says."

The field demonstration possibly has done more to bring the program to the attention of farm people than any other method employed. However, in order to reach more people than could be reached by the field-demonstration work, terracing exhibits were put on at the State fairs in 1922. Similar exhibits were shown at both of the State fairs for the next 3 years. The first year the little demonstration farm simply showed a terraced field. The second year the field was made 30 by 60 feet, representing an 80-acre farm. A lawn sprinkler was used to serve as rain.

This gave all those who saw it a clearer vision of what terracing would do, by seeing the rain falling on the field and the water being controlled by the terraces. The third year this same field was used with the terrace and the terrace outlet control; and, in addition, the fields were planted to crops so that they were just coming up during the State fair. This demonstration not only showed control of erosion but also crop rotation, the method advocated in helping to build back fertility into the soil.

4-H Clubs Help

It was at the first exhibit at the Oklahoma State Fair that the idea of the 4-H terracing club was conceived. I noticed the interest that 4-H club boys took in the exhibit. This suggested the idea of a 4-H terracing club in which 4-H boys might run terrace lines for farmers. In the fall of 1922, the first 4-H terracing club was organized in Choctaw County, Okla. During that year 6 clubs were formed, and during the next year 13 counties organized clubs. The contest for the clubs was held at the Oklahoma State Fair, and from that time interest began to grow rapidly, both among county agents and 4-H club boys. 4-H terracing club work is now being done in nearly all of the counties of Oklahoma and is carried on in many other States. Many of those boys are now men and are able to run terrace lines on their own farms and for their neighbors.

During the period from 1921 to 1930, a great deal of time was devoted by both county agents and extension engineers in holding terracing schools and demonstrations to make people realize that something must be done to check erosion and to show them how to do it. It required much of the extension engineer's time to keep county agents trained, because the work was new to many of them.

Soil Erosion Gets Talked About

During the last few years, soil-erosion-control work has been one of the most widely talked subjects in agriculture. Government agencies talked it, extension agents talked it, and chambers of commerce talked it, until the people themselves got to talking it; and with all this enthusiasm there is still not nearly enough being done about controlling erosion.

One of the big difficulties in the erosion-control program is the fact that about 70 percent of the farms in Oklahoma are farmed by tenants. In the southern part of the State where erosion is the worst, tenantry is highest. In fact, many counties in southern Oklahoma have as high as 85 percent tenantry. This problem has been with us and probably will continue to be with us, so the Extension Service is doing all it can to get landowners and tenants to cooperate. We are having some success in getting many landowners to do terracing. Big machinery has aided in getting this program started, because the landowners can contract to have their terracing done; and many of them are doing it, particularly insurance companies and large landholders.

Although we have men and boys trained to do line running, there seems to be no way of getting them paid except by farmers who are willing to pay the boys for running their lines. This is, possibly, as it should be; but farmers have been in the habit of getting their lines run free during the period when only a few needed it, and today they are still trying to get erosion control free.

More terracing is being done today than a few years ago—and a better grade of terracing, too. People believe in the program, and new types of equipment facilitate the work. The small commercial terracers, the large county-type grader with tractor, and the improved home-made V-type terracer are used; whereas in the early days about the only equipment was the old home-made V-drag and the small ditcher, both rather inefficient as far as power is concerned.

State Provides Equipment

The 1937 Oklahoma Legislature passed a law providing six small commercial terracing machines for each county. These machines are a great help. Many of our counties in Oklahoma are doing terracing with county-road machinery. The county commissioners in these counties realize that road machinery can be used to an advantage in building terraces when they are not being used on the roads. This gives full-time employment to the tractor and grader operators. Operating costs are paid by the farmers, that is, the farmers pay for the labor and the gas and oil for the tractor. This puts terracing down to a reasonable cost, usually within the means of the average farmer.

It is impossible to reach all of our farmers with county machinery, so, in addition to working this type of program, we are still hammering away to get the small farmer to do his own terracing work with small machinery and team. Many of them are using the home-made V-terracer; some are using the Fresno and turning plow; some, with a little more power, are using the State-owned terracing machines, but the job of the Extension Service is to see that everyone who wants to save his soil has a way of doing it that is within his means.

Kentucky High-Lights Last Quarter Century

■ Conservation of the soil has been a major feature of the 29 years of extension work in Kentucky. Six million tons of lime materials have been spread on about 2½ million acres, and more than a million acres of hay and grass crops have been seeded.

Much of the first half of the period was devoted to educating farmers to the need of lime and phosphate. Demonstrations convinced farmers that acre production could be increased profitably through the use of these materials, plus rotation and other cultural practices that were recommended. Tests indicate that over a period of years a ton of limestone, supplemented with phosphate, may bring added yields worth \$90.

Higher-yielding cultivated crops released millions of acres that never should have been plowed. Korean lespedeza now covers vast acreages; clover growing has been restored; alfalfa has been introduced and has become a routine crop; and profitable pastures have been developed. The growing of winter cover crops has become almost a universal practice in most parts of the State.

Hay and grass call for livestock, and extension work in Kentucky has revived interest in beef and dairy cattle and other stock. Sheep raising has become a great industry, poultry raising, a major farm enterprise; and hog production is receiving increased attention.

To 4-H club work should go credit for much of the livestock improvement on the farms of Kentucky. Baby-beef clubs demonstrated that better profits come from feeding younger animals, and now few 2- and 3-year olds are seen in feed lots. In 50 to 60 Kentucky counties, boys and girls annually finish about 1,000 calves and show and sell them in Louisville. Their show is pronounced by representatives of packing houses to be one of the outstanding events of its kind. Records show that the club members almost always make money from feeding calves, and their work has become a convincing demonstration to farmers throughout the State. Gradually the production of baby beef is being shifted to an all-home project, in which the club members own cows and raise calves and also produce most of the feed.

Kentucky Lambs Improved

Improving the quality of the famed Kentucky lamb has been a feature of extension work over a long period. Pregnancy disease, once highly discouraging, has been largely eliminated by demonstrations in better feeding. To safeguard and protect this profitable spring-lamb industry, more than 200 meetings, tours, and demonstrations are held yearly, with an attendance averaging in recent years more than 20,000 farmers. In passing, it



Representing 42,000 club members, these boys and girls broadcast their message at the 1938 4-H Club Week.

should be said that Kentucky spring lamb now holds premier place in the Nation.

In the period of 1915 to 1938, 4-H clubs in Kentucky enrolled 447,200 farm boys and girls. Last year's enrollment was about 42,000. This work has touched every phase of farming and farm homemaking, has educated farm youth, and has demonstrated improved practices to adult farmers and homemakers. It also has been a source of financial profit to many boys and girls, has paid for college educations, and has pointed the way to better living for large numbers of farm youth.

Utopians Enrich Rural Life

Utopia clubs for older youth, begun only a few years ago, have been successful from their beginning and are already doing much for the enrichment of rural community life. In Kentucky, this work has always been based upon project requirements which gave it a solid foundation out of which the social and recreational features have grown as attractive additions.

The way 4-H club work inspires boys and girls to seek a better education is reflected in the fact that 15 percent of the total enrollment of the University of Kentucky and 45 percent of that in the College of Agriculture are former 4-H club members.

Production of more and better food for the farm family has always been a feature of home-demonstration work in Kentucky. New vegetables have been introduced into farm gardens; and new methods of canning, preserving, and storing have been adopted as a result of numerous demonstrations. Vegetables, small fruits, poultry, dairy products, and a home meat supply have been factors in helping farmers out of economic difficulties.

Twenty-five years ago farm women were interested primarily in canning and food

preparation. They still are, but their interest and information have been broadened to include advanced phases of nutrition. This includes a detailed study of vitamins, minerals, digestive problems, and special problems of nutrition.

Kentucky farm women today, largely through extension work, have become clothing-conscious. It is impossible any longer to distinguish between rural and city audiences. "I feel sorry for some of the city women here," said a farm woman at the annual farm and home convention this year. Asked why, she replied: "When a city woman has on last year's hat, everyone knows it—it has stayed as it was. When a rural woman wears last year's hat, no one knows it, for we have learned to reconstruct hats, to follow the ins and outs of style, so that changes can be made easily."

Home demonstration work in kitchen improvement continues, with increasing effects, but a broader phase of this work means better home management, home beautification, and a generally rounded program for more abundant living on the farm.

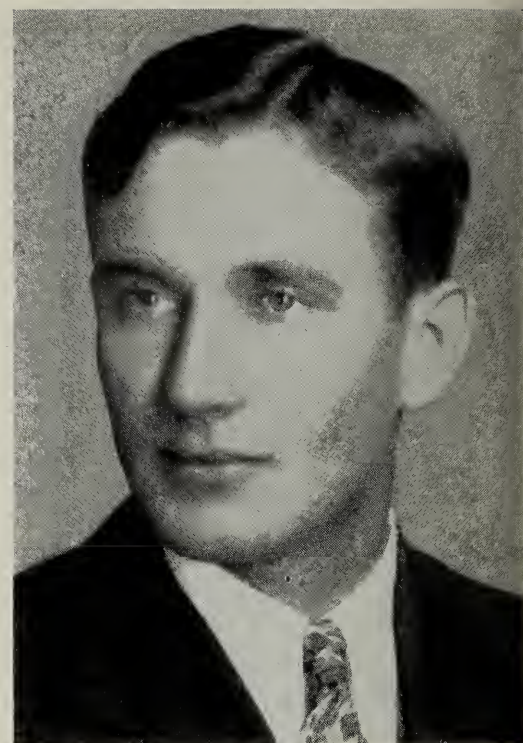
Fine Furniture Renewed

Hundreds of Kentucky homes are furnished almost completely with fine old furniture of rare woods, now restored to its original natural luster and beauty. Much of this was once covered with layers of ugly paint and lying discarded in attics and barns. Farm women learned to recognize real value in these hand-overs from another day and to make maximum use of them.

These are some of the ways in which extension agents have worked with farm families toward better farming and better living and give only a partial picture of the results which have been achieved.

Why I Want My Daughter To Become a 4-H Club Member

GEORGE J. SCHMIDT, Assistant County Agent, Trumbull County, Ohio



What becomes of the 4-H champions of yesterday? Here is one, George Schmidt, a corn champion who won a trip to Washington in the early days of Extension. This article tells what he thinks of 4-H training. In Trumbull County, he works with about 900 boys and girls in 4-H clubs. He writes of these young people: "We like to think of them as using 4-H work to contribute to their total growth, to help them find themselves and become useful members of the larger community in which they live."

■ Fortunate indeed is the child who has the opportunity to grow up in a Christian home where homemaking is of first consideration. I think being a successful homemaker is the noblest ambition my daughter can attain. I firmly believe the ideals of the future mothers will very largely determine the destiny of the race. I want my daughter to live among people who realize the importance of home life.

I want her to appreciate the beautiful and worth-while things. We cannot enjoy the things about us unless we cultivate within us the ability to appreciate them. The late Lorado Taft, the great sculptor, told this story: He and his family were spending a few days in a country home. One evening they were all enjoying the wonderful sunset when the little neighbor girl, who was assisting in serving their supper and listening in on the conversation, asked: "Please, may I go home for a few minutes?" "Why do you want to go home?" "To show the folks the sunset." "They'll see it, won't they?" "No, they won't for there is nobody there to show them."

Folks who love beauty create beauty in the things around them. J. M. Barrie puts it this way: "Mysterious girls, when you are fifty-two we shall find you out; you must come into the open then. If the mouth has fallen sourly, yours the blame. All the meannesses your mouth concealed have been gathering in your face. But the pretty thoughts and sweet ways and dear forgotten kindnesses linger there also, to bloom in your twilight like evening primroses."

As a 4-H club member, my daughter may voluntarily select the projects that she needs and that interest her. In this way she may have the joy and satisfaction of finding something she can do well and completing it. Therefore, she will not be a failure.

I want her to know that life begins before graduation from high school. I believe that actual try-outs or look-ins on various jobs or undertakings when we are young are good things. Begin where you are is a good motto, or start now to grow good things in life. I want my daughter to learn how to think, not what to think. The future that we face today is a very unpredictable one; therefore, we cannot say in advance what youth should learn. But we do know that we learn best by a successful experience. The ownership and development of a calf; the cultivation of a garden; the raising of pretty flowers; the making of a useful garment; the preparation of good, wholesome food; or the making over of some old furniture into something useful—these are experiences that build confidence in boys and girls.

Dr. O. E. Baker is anxious that 4-H club members as well as all rural youth know that "farm people are better fed, withstand depressions better, live longer, die wealthier, enjoy work more, and are more likely to rear a family and promote the welfare of the race." Do you know that 1 percent of the people in the city own 90 percent of the property; that 90 percent will reach the age of 60 without any money; that city people are not reproducing themselves; and that by 2040 their population will have been depleted?

4-H club members learn to share responsibility and to develop a spirit that will put the public good ahead of personal gain. This they can learn through team demonstrations, judging teams, exhibits, taking part in club meetings, and helping to promote and develop worth-while community activities. I want my daughter to learn to judge people not by what they own but by what they are and do. There is an increasing quality of spirituality coming into 4-H club work. James E. Russell once said: "If this world is

to become a better place to live in and life made more worth living, we must accept the Christian doctrine that service is the only criterion of greatness."

I want my daughter to attend a 4-H club camp or have some other club experience where she can learn some craft, learn how to swim, learn to realize the fullness of a spiritual experience at a vesper service, learn to enjoy a campfire and to study wildlife and the great out-of-doors—in short, to work, laugh, sing, and play with a group at camp.

It was my privilege to shake the hand of the President of the United States just because I was a 4-H club member. Last year seven boys in this county were able to borrow money to buy beef calves because they were 4-H club members. Many boys in this county have been given thousands of trees to plant simply because of their integrity as 4-H members. Every year boys and girls in Trumbull County are given free trips to various camps, the Ohio State Fair, and Ohio Club Congress. Last year three boys attended the National Dairy Show, and three went to the International Fat Stock Show and the National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago.

Dr. C. B. Smith states that in the 26 years of existence of 4-H clubs, more than 7 million boys and girls have taken part in 4-H clubs in the United States alone. Today we find 4-H clubs in China, India, Europe, Africa, South America, and the Philippines.

Finally, 4-H club work has the support of State legislatures everywhere and of the Federal Congress, because these agencies of government have come to believe that 4-H clubs not only promote the best in rural life but that they are pillars of great strength for the future of democracy.

Agencies Plan Together Setting up Mutual Goals

JOHN L. ANDERSON, County Agent, Troup County, Ga.

■ A program for the development of agriculture in Troup County, Ga., has been prepared and approved by a planning committee composed of representative farm people and all the agricultural workers of different Federal and State agencies operating in the county. This program has been distributed widely throughout the county, and the agricultural workers have prepared a plan of work for 1939, so as to organize all efforts toward the development of important phases of this program.

The national administration several years ago set up several new agricultural agencies in each of the counties throughout the agricultural States. At that time the various agricultural agencies in Troup County, Ga., started technical meetings for the purpose of working out the complications and problems arising in each field. The Extension Service, vocational teachers, and credit agencies had been in the field prior to 1933. The new agencies were the Soil Conservation Service, Farm Security Administration, and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Early in the summer of 1938 the agricultural workers of Federal and State agencies operating in Troup County organized themselves into a committee known as a "technical group." The county agent serves as chairman of this group. The purpose of this committee organization was to create a medium through which the agricultural workers would better understand the work of each agricultural agency operating in the county, and to mutually consider basic problems of the county and recommendations for their solution. This group holds regular monthly meetings.

The first of August 1938, these various agencies in Troup County met to work out a common program under three headings, namely, land use, income, and population. As the objectives of the various agencies in the county were similar, these three headings could be used by all the agencies as a common starting point.

Ten such meetings were held from August to November 1938 before a county program was ready to be offered to the farmers' committee, representing the county, for its suggestions and changes.

By this time the Soil Conservation Service, the Extension Service, Farm Credit Administration, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, vocational teachers, and the

Farm Security Administration technical personnel had agreed on all points to go into the program under the three headings. This program was condensed to four pages and presented to the farmers' committee, representing the agriculture of the county, on December 2, 1938. The committee made a number of changes in the program and suggested that garden and orchard recommendations in detail be attached.

At the meeting attended by the farmers' committee and the technical personnel of each of the agricultural agencies, the city editor of the local paper was present and published the purpose of the unified program and carried it in full in the daily paper. The program was mimeographed and given out for general distribution.

The personnel of these agencies held their

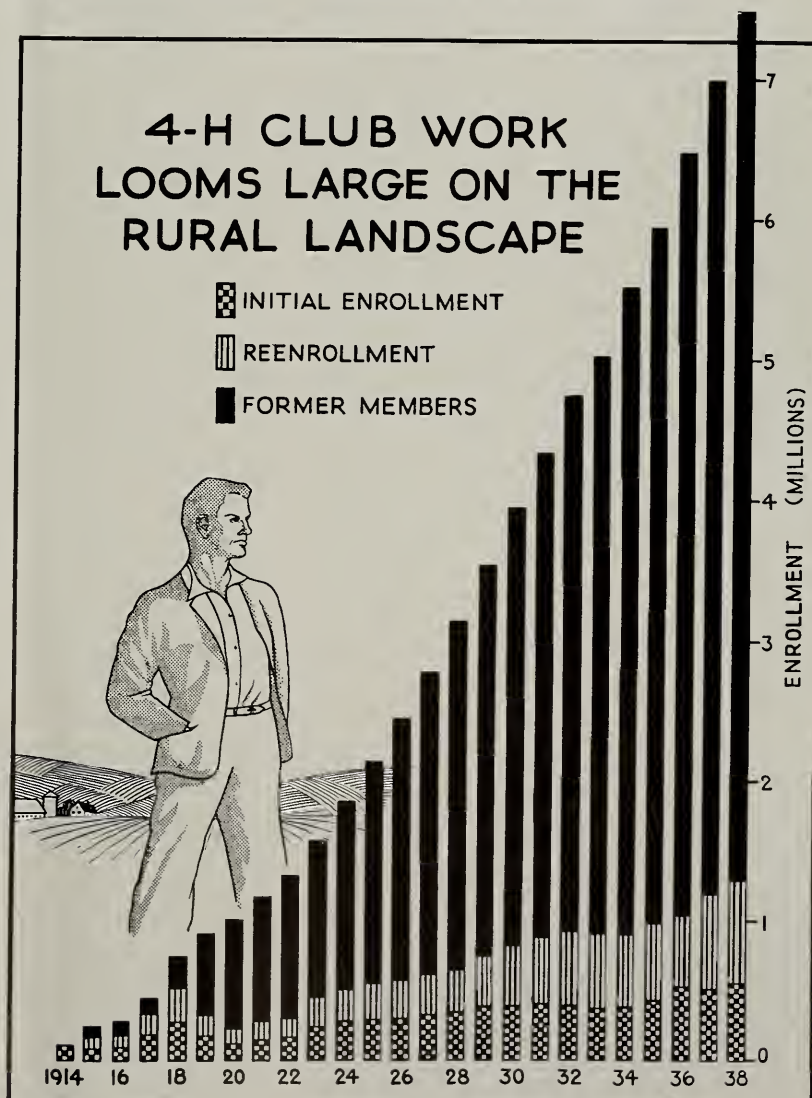
next meeting and worked out a plan of work for 1939, which was adopted and approved.

This plan of work presents a definite approach to each of the agricultural problems and the methods of accomplishing it. The four problems to be attacked in the plan of work this year are as follows: (1) Ample supply of food and feed crops for use on the farm; (2) additional cash income (by reducing expenses for supplies that can be produced at home, and by producing supplementary crops and livestock for sale); (3) improvement of pasture and permanent hays; and (4) increased use and availability of electricity on the farm.

These four main objectives are to be broken down into minor objectives. For example: Electricity comes under the main objective in the county program of population; the adequate water supply comes under increased use of electricity; food and feed supply comes under all three headings—land use, income, and population.

These groups are continuing their regular meetings throughout the year and checking up on the results accomplished each month. As one of the members of one of the agencies expressed it, the main benefits to him had been the discovery that we were all working for the same end—to increase and improve the standard of living of rural people.

With an enrollment of more than 1,285,000 4-H club members in 1938, the highest on record, the cumulative influence of club work continues its upward climb. More than seven million rural young people have belonged to a 4-H club, have been a part of the Extension Service since the passage of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914.



World's Poultry Congress News

■ Cleveland, Ohio, will provide in 1939 the best opportunity of this century for citizens of the United States to get a comprehensive view of the poultry industry. From July 28 to August 7, the Seventh World's Poultry Congress will show the remarkable changes which have occurred since a back-yard enterprise became a billion-dollar industry.

Poultry producers, consumers of poultry products, manufacturers of poultry equipment and feed, dealers in poultry supplies, commission men, merchants, 4-H club members, Future Farmers, and people looking only for entertainment will find something to merit their attention at this congress. Irrespective of age or sex, every person has an interest in some part of the program.

Exhibits are measured in terms of acres. The display of poultry feeds will contain one section 100 feet long and will represent the united effort of the feed industry to graphically explain poultry nutrition. Equipment displays will range from models of the ovens used for incubators thousands of years ago by the Egyptians to the latest electrically operated machines that hatch chicks by the thousands.

Exhibits will not be arranged solely on the basis of the bigger and tremendous. The equipment used by the farmer who keeps only a small flock of birds will have its place alongside the machines used by the largest producers. The poultry industry is divided into millions of small units, and the interests of each unit must be considered.

A modern poultry-dressing and packing plant will be in operation on the grounds. Poultry killed by electricity will proceed on a traveling belt through all the changes from fully feathered to quick-frozen meat wrapped in cellophane ready for the discriminating buyer.

The food palace will display all commercial food products which have some relation to the poultry industry. Two glass-enclosed kitchens will be occupied by demonstrators turning out samples of delicious egg dishes as part of the cooking school. Women who do not linger long can obtain the recipe book, *Around the World with Eggs and Poultry*.

Forty-four States, the United States, and many foreign countries will have displays in the Hall of Nations. Here, the products that are a matter of provincial or national pride will be shown. These exhibits include craft-work as well as commercial and agricultural products.

Visitors who have begun to wonder why they call this a poultry congress will find their answers in the competitive show where 7,500 birds are entered. Chickens, turkeys, water fowl, pigeons, and other plain and fancy fowl will be inspected by the judges. Long-tailed chickens from Japan, Chilean hens that

lay blue eggs, green-footed fowl from Poland, and the famous breeds from the Netherlands are only a portion of the exhibits of live birds to be sent by 20 nations.

Associations of poultrymen that have arranged meetings at the congress range from the Northeastern Ohio Poultry Council to the World's Poultry Science Association. The foremost poultry authorities in the world will present 180 papers for discussion at the meetings to be held from July 28 to August 7. The speaking program is divided between genetics and physiology, nutrition and incubation, pathology and disease control, economics, and public service.

The youth program of the congress includes judging and demonstration contests, educational features, pageants, and the mingling of boys and girls from many nations. Organized competitive events for 4-H clubs and Future Farmer chapters by teams and by individuals already have drawn a large entry list.

Members of Kansas 4-H clubs are now completing the threading of 1,000 16-foot strands of wheat to be used in decorating the Kansas booth.

The college poultry department mailed each of a thousand clubs enough wheat and thread to make a strand. Each club received 2,500 kernels of the Thomas County prize-winning Tenmarq wheat exhibited at the Hutchinson State Fair last fall. Each strand has a large sunflower pendant on one end carrying the name of the 4-H club that made it.

Extension agents who have worked to make this congress a success probably have wondered where the money goes which will be received from ticket sales and for exhibit space. The answer is that all receipts will be spent on the congress, and the only problem is whether the receipts will equal the expenditures.

The Poultry Congress is held every third year, and the honor of being host nation is given to a different nation each time until all cooperating countries have had this opportunity. The congress will not be back in the United States for many years.

More Summer-School Plans

Courses in extension methodology for men and women agents are offered in a number of 1939 extension summer schools. Some of this work will be given by Federal Extension staff members. M. C. Wilson and Florence Hall are slated to give courses in extension methods at the Virginia Agricultural College, June 15 to July 1. No summer-school sessions will be held in 1939 at the University of Maryland as originally planned. Barnard Joy is scheduled to give work in ex-

tension-organization programs and projects at Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind., June 26 to July 15.

At the summer school of the University of Missouri, June 12 to August 4, C. C. Hearne will repeat his courses of last year in extension methods and in the organization and planning of extension work. Other courses to be offered are agricultural journalism, soil fertility, advanced farm management, animal husbandry, home furnishing, home management, food buying, and the buying of clothing and textiles.

Plans for the third annual summer course for men and women extension workers, which will be held July 20 to August 10 by the University of Tennessee, are being completed; and courses slated include training in extension methods, with J. P. Schmidt of Ohio State University again in charge. Courses in agricultural economics, agricultural engineering, soil management, home management, and horticulture are also to be given. Speakers of national prominence will be imported for special lectures.

Extension workers will be given an opportunity to strengthen their home-economics background during the summer session at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., July 3 to August 12. Leadership in home economics involving program planning and methods will again be given by Grace Henderson. Other offerings by staff members include management in relation to family living; management aspects of household equipment; meal planning, preparation, and service; consumer problems in buying home furnishings; and refinishing and reconditioning furniture.

Iowa State College has scheduled a 4-week summer session to run from June 13 to July 7, with courses including soils management and soil conservation, Corn Belt economic adjustments, and agricultural education.

Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, has announced that plans are under way for specially designed courses to be offered for extension workers during the coming summer.

Scheduled for July 10 to 29 is Hampton Institute's first extension summer school—a 3-week area training center to be held at Hampton, Va., for Negro extension workers from Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

For the third consecutive year, special training schools for Negro men and women extension agents working for graduate and undergraduate credit will be offered at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., May 29 to June 17. In addition to offerings by outside lecturers, resident faculty members will give a number of courses relating to agriculture and home economics, including agricultural journalism, family relations, farm poultry, and agricultural economics.

Other summer-school courses of interest to extension workers were listed in the April REVIEW.

Shifting from Demonstration Fields to Farms

■ Before starting any terraces or contours, farmers in Washington County, Kans., are sizing up all their conservation problems by making topographical maps of their entire farms and planning complete erosion-control and moisture-conservation programs accordingly. This new plan is well under way, with surveys completed or being made on 13 demonstration farms.

The change from demonstration fields to demonstration farms was a necessary development, owing to the shift in engineering practice from uniform-grade to variable-grade terraces made in recent years, to the increasing outlet difficulties from terraces built before planning for disposition of excess water from outlets, and to the growing use of contour farming which naturally conflicted with existing internal field divisions and which call for new divisions on the contour.

A number of training schools have been held for the local leaders of the conservation project, and several public tours have been conducted to the various demonstration farms.

An outstanding product of the extension engineering training given to some 150 farm men and boys in Washington County is Artie Talbot, a local leader of the Greenleaf community, who has just completed a topographical map of his 160-acre upland farm preparatory to the beginning of a new system of handling his land that will conserve soil and moisture by the most modern methods of contour farming, strip cropping, terracing, and rotations. This difficult work, often considered as an accomplishment possible only to college-trained technicians, was possible for Mr. Talbot, a farmer with a high-school education, through the training received in 3 years of extension meetings and training schools. A master of the level, he can do anything with his \$20 level that is necessary in making a topographical map of his farm, in planning an erosion-control and moisture-conservation program on the map, and in making the necessary surveys for contours and grade lines for contour farming, terracing, and pond construction.

He started his extension engineering education in the fall of 1936 when he enrolled with 60 other farmers in a training school. The training was given in 5 groups of 8 to 12 men each. Later, he attended 4 half-day training meetings conducted by County Agent Leonard F. Neff and learned the rudiments of caring for and adjusting a simple farm level and of running grade lines and constructing terraces. Mr. Talbot passed an examination on this work with a high grade.

The following spring he was one of the 159 men and boys to enroll in the surveying

school and attended each of the four half-day meetings held during the year, wherein the use of the level in locating grade lines was practiced in groups of 4 to 6 men. He purchased a farm level to use in these schools and, during the year, located grade lines for terraces or contours on a number of farms in the community, as well as on his own farm.

Mr. Talbot was one of a party of 90 Washington County farmers to attend a tour of the Soil Conservation Service's demonstration area on Limestone Creek in Jewell County in May 1937. He attended a demonstration of terrace construction held in the county that summer in which the whirlwind terracer and blade grader were demonstrated.

Further training in making topographical surveys with a farm level was resumed in March 1938, when he again worked with the extension engineer in the field along with 3 other leaders in actually surveying the land. Later, with some 50 other leaders, Mr. Talbot attended a county-wide meeting under the extension engineer's direction, followed by 2 other county schools in which the leaders were taught how topographical maps were made up from field notes.

In the fall of 1938, County Agent Neff assisted Mr. Talbot for 1 day in starting to make a complete survey of his farm. Later, with only the aid of other community leaders in erosion control, Mr. Talbot completed the field work. The extension engineer and the county agent spent 1 day instructing Mr. Talbot how to use his field notes and to make the topographical maps and how to plan the terracing, outlet protections, contours, and field divisions from the map. Mr. Talbot completed his own map without further help and, after starting a similar survey for a neighbor under the guidance of the county agent, is now completing this survey and map unaided.

Strong Rural Leadership Developed in Arkansas

Serving as clearing houses for all programs of agricultural development in the counties of Arkansas, 77 county agricultural committees, composed of 3,684 men and women, recently completed the first year of a new plan of organized, democratic leadership in farm affairs in the State.

County agricultural committees have for many years assisted the county extension agents in planning and developing the agricultural extension programs in each county in the State. J. P. Bell, assistant to the director, University of Arkansas College of Ag-

riculture, explained. In 1938 the committees were enlarged to include a man and woman from each rural community, who are engaged in farming and homemaking and who represent fairly the agricultural interests of their community. Also, the enlarged committee included a number of ex-officio members, namely, the county judge who is the chief administrative officer of the county, the president of the county home demonstration council, the key banker, a representative of the vocational teachers, a representative of the vocational home economics teachers, the county farm and home management supervisors of the Farm Security Administration, a representative of the county newspaper editors, a representative of the Arkansas Federation of Women's Clubs or of the garden club in the county, a representative of the leading farm organization in the county, and a 4-H club leader. Landowners and tenants alike are elected to serve on the committee as representatives of their communities. These elected representatives quickly recognized their responsibilities and the opportunity for agriculture in their county.

The county committee is broken down into smaller working subcommittees, appointed to work on specific problems, their work being sponsored and approved by the entire committee. These subcommittees are concerned with such important local matters as land use, the live-at-home program, 4-H club work, and county and community fairs.

The responsibility of the county agricultural committee includes the following: It serves as a board of advisers for the agricultural extension program; each individual member serves as a representative of the extension program in his or her rural community under the guidance of the county agent and home demonstration agent; each member, through his or her activities, serves to develop additional community leadership; the committee as a whole, as well as individually, assists the county extension agents in such emergencies as drought, flood, and insect infestations; and the committee assists with such community activities as fairs, farm- and home-forum meetings, and general county meetings.

The value of this organized, coordinated leadership is well illustrated in Izard County. The county extension agents report that in 1938 the county agricultural committee in Izard County developed a network of strong leadership throughout the county. This committee reached beyond its own membership and subcommittees to promote its work in the local communities. By putting others to work on local committees in their own communities, the county committee was able to develop a greater interest in agricultural affairs. As a result, 12 new home-demonstration clubs were organized with 230 new members; 2 new community farm-improvement clubs were developed for farm men; and the planning and making of fair exhibits was the work of many interested farm people.

Conserving the Soil

It has seemed to me that from the beginning of extension work one of the principal aims, if not the principal one, has been agricultural adjustment, soil conservation, and the adaptation of crops to the particular soil types.

Practically every farmer of Monmouth County is familiar with our recommendations over the past 20 years on the best cover crops to use on his particular farm and under his particular conditions. Roughly, this would cover a minimum of 75,000 acres of land. The same acreage would be included under the organic-matter discussion. Certainly, one could not advocate the advantages and use of cover crops without emphasizing the value of organic matter.

The crop rotation and cropping program, without any question, has been changed on every farm in Monmouth County over the past 20 years, and the advice and recommendations coming from the Extension Service have been of assistance in every one of these instances. This program has affected a total of 2,700 farms.

During the last 5 years, the pasture-improvement program, including mowing pastures, lime treatment, and fertilizer treatment, has been followed in detail by some 50 farmers and carried out in part by nearly 100 farmers.

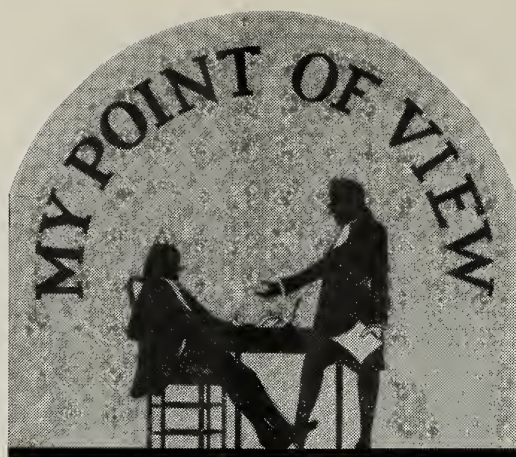
Some 1,000 farmers in Monmouth County have had from 1 to 300 samples of soil tested on their farms during the last 15 years, and we cannot imagine any farmer sufficiently interested in having his soil tested who would not follow part or all of the recommendations made by the office in the use of lime.

Fertilizer, both chemicals and mixtures, affect every farm in the county. I believe that the change from low-analysis to high-analysis fertilizer, which, according to the National Fertilizer Association, has been almost 100 percent the past 15 years, has been brought about by the extension workers in the field, supported by our specialists and the experiment station. Proper fertilizer placement is another important addition.

Since the beginning of the reforestation program in Monmouth County in 1923, a total of 549,000 seedlings or transplants have been set on marginal or submarginal land. This does not include any reforestation work that has been done by the Soil Conservation Service for the past few years.—*Ellwood Douglass, agricultural agent, Monmouth County, N. J., appointed in 1914.*

Measuring Progress

When one stops to evaluate the work in terms of meeting the needs of the people, the progress made, the change in attitudes and practices, and improvement in skills, it is not an easy task. If we measure progress in terms of number of people reached and in the



This is a place where agents are invited to express their ideas. In keeping with the anniversary spirit, three county extension agents of long experience write of what seems important to them in an appraisal of the work and achievements in their counties.

number of communities asking for help, that at least is definite, but even that does not quite tell the story. That there is a change in attitudes and practices seems evident but difficult to summarize in a few words.

Then, too, there is the matter of keeping records. One homemaker keeps fairly good records of yearly activities, but for the activities carried on for 3 or 4 years previously there is no record, and yet the principles taught are still spreading. For example:

At a farmers' institute, the chairman of the dinner committee said to me as she pointed to the table where dinner was ready for serving: "We've tried to do what you taught us." I noticed that the dinner was well planned, and it had been 6 years since that group had studied foods and nutrition.

One day a man came into the extension office and said: "A neighbor of ours told my wife about attending meetings where you talked about cooking and vitamins. Now my doctor says I need more vitamin B, and my wife thought you might tell me of some foods that have a lot of vitamins." Of course I gave him a list of foods that were good sources of vitamin B and suggested that he first take the list to his doctor to check any foods that should not be in his diet.

As I go around the county, I see improvement in community meals—better planned and better served—since the foods and nutrition project was studied in the county. More women are willing to act as chairmen or leaders in their communities; they are not so reluctant as they used to be when it comes to leading discussions or expressing their views or ideas in meetings. One group definitely asked for help in evaluating the homemaker's time and for assistance in working out a time budget.

When the Rural Women's Home Extension Council was first formed in Muskingum County in 1931 and the local groups began to organize, they usually saw only immediate needs. They thought in terms of a project each year. In the last 2 years there has been a definite effort made by the members of the council to think and to plan for a long-time program and to fit each year's work into the long-time plan. During 1938 there were three meetings of the council in contrast to only one meeting in earlier years. Each council member led a discussion in her local group on the needs of a good home and the needs of a good community from the long-time standpoint.—*Sanna D. Black, county home demonstration agent, Muskingum County, Ohio.*

New Ways for Old

The present year marks the close of a quarter century of extension work in Brooke County, W. Va. Remarkable changes have taken place during the past 25 years. The first 12 years I served as a cooperating dairy farmer in the county, and during the past 13 years I have been county agent.

Twenty-five years ago Mr. Sill, the first agent, sold his Ford and bought a horse so that he could get over the roads to visit the farmers. He was an itinerant teacher, local veterinarian, and personal adviser to most of the farmers in the county. Since that time every mile of road has been rebuilt, and every school has been consolidated.

Twenty-five years ago the county agent tried to cull chickens and cure all poultry ills; now he sends the birds to the poultry laboratory at Morgantown for complete examination and diagnosis. If a hog is sick, he calls the State veterinarian; if a dog bites some sheep or other livestock, the State Department of Agriculture is asked to make a test for rabies and to quarantine the county if necessary. A complete check on the health of all dairy cows in the county is made annually. Bovine tuberculosis and Bang's disease have been completely eradicated. Other diseases prevalent 25 years ago are almost forgotten.

Even though the county is still as small as ever—only 89 square miles—the population has increased 2½ times; and the valuations have increased in proportion, reaching more than 40 million dollars last year.

It is difficult to tell just when effective extension work was done in the county or the total effect of the 25 years of effort. We worked for 6 or 8 years on rural electrification without much progress, and then in the next 2 years the county was completely electrified. Results are there. Most of the improvements in the county owe much to extension cooperation. Necessary adjustments have been facilitated with extension help, and we plan to keep in the vanguard of progress in the county.—*W. C. Gist, county agent, Brooke County, W. Va.*

IN BRIEF

Iowa Women's Choruses

Two of the 1938 blue-ribbon rural Iowa women's choruses have been named to make special public appearances.

The Black Hawk County chorus will be featured on the farm and home week program at Ames, and the Sioux County rural women's chorus will sing at the New York World's Fair.

The Hardin County chorus, which placed in the red-ribbon group, sang at the State farm bureau federation meeting.

Sixty-four counties have choruses with a total membership of 1,506, according to Fannie R. Buchanan, in charge of the rural music program.

Teletypewriter Service

The county extension office of Cumberland County, N. J., claims to have the first teletypewriter hook-up in the entire Extension Service, according to County Agent F. A. Raymaley. Last year teletypewriter service was installed in the Cumberland County office on a permanent basis following a year of experimental service. Through this hook-up the New Jersey Extension Service cooperated with the Board of Freeholders, which gives financial support to the work, in maintaining close market connections for the benefit of producers of various commodities in the county. The newspapers and the local radio station were hooked in with this teletypewriter service, as well as the telephone, so that market news has been satisfactorily disseminated quickly at all times to the farmers. The teletypewriter service supersedes the telephone hook-up with the Bureau of Markets.

Music Training Camp

A summer camp and training school for West Virginia 4-H club boys and girls interested in band, orchestra, or voice training has been announced by C. H. Hartley, State club leader. Frank Sanders, recreational specialist for the Agricultural Extension Service, will be the director of the 4-H music camp.

The training school will be held at the State 4-H camp at Jackson's Mill from June 14 to June 23, inclusive. Requirements of prospective music campers are that each shall have attended a county 4-H club camp and have the approval of county agricultural extension workers from his own county; that each be a regularly enrolled 4-H club member; and that each be 14 years of age or more.



New Illinois Director

Henry Perly Rusk, present head of the department of animal husbandry, has been appointed as the new dean of the College of Agriculture, director of the agricultural experiment station, and director of the Extension Service of the University of Illinois, to succeed J. C. Blair who retires September 1.

A native of Illinois, Mr. Rusk was graduated from Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind., and 4 years later was graduated from the College of Agriculture, University of Missouri, with a bachelor of science degree. He received his master of science degree from the same institution.

He served as assistant in animal husbandry at the University of Missouri in 1908 and 1909 and then went to Purdue University, Indiana, in a similar capacity. He joined the staff of the Illinois College of Agriculture in 1910 as associate in beef-cattle husbandry. Three years later he was promoted to the position of assistant professor and assistant chief in the college and agricultural experiment station, and then in 1918 was made full professor and chief in cattle husbandry. He became head of the department in 1922.

He has served as president of the American Society of Animal Production; as a member of the division of biology and agriculture, National Research Council; and as secretary of both the Indiana Cattle Feeders' Association and the Illinois Cattle Feeders' Association. He has earned a national reputation as a beef-cattle judge, having served as judge at the Kansas City American Royal Livestock Exposition, and the Chicago International Livestock Exposition.

AMONG OURSELVES

■ EMMA E. SPARKS, home agent in Darke County, Ohio, died February 27, 1939, after a period of more than 20 years in the Extension Services of Iowa, Illinois, and Ohio. Miss Sparks was born in Shelby County, Ill., and attended Illinois State Normal University and the University of Chicago, where she obtained a Ph. B. degree.

She taught 7 years in Illinois country schools, 2 years at Blackburn College, Illinois, and 6 months at Iowa State College. Her extension work began with 6 years as home demonstration agent in Iowa, then changed to 18 months' service as assistant State home demonstration leader in Illinois, and closed with more than 14 years as home agent in Ohio.

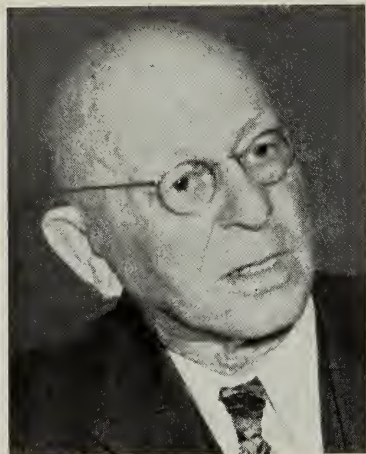
■ DR. I. O. SCHAUB, director of extension in North Carolina, and Dr. Wilmon Newell, provost for agriculture at the University of Florida, have been named "men of the year" for service to agriculture in their respective States by the magazine, *Progressive Farmer*. Dr. Schaub was cited as taking a keen interest in the problems of soil saving, live-at-home farming, and united family effort for better farm living. A native North Carolinian, Dr. Schaub graduated from State College, specializing in agriculture and chemistry. After spending several years in agricultural work in the West, Dr. Schaub returned to North Carolina to become State boys' club agent. In 1918 he was appointed extension regional director for the Southern States and in 1924 became director of extension in North Carolina.

Dr. Newell is a native of Iowa and a graduate of Iowa State College where he specialized in entomology. He saw service in Iowa, Ohio, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas. While secretary of the Louisiana Crop Pest Commission, he was first to prove that the boll weevil could be successfully poisoned. He was also among the first to recommend thick spacing of cotton to set an early crop and get ahead of the weevil. In 1915, when he came to Florida, he plunged immediately into a successful fight against citrus canker. In 1929 he led an amazingly quick and successful campaign to eradicate the Mediterranean fruit fly. He developed the process of eradicating American foul brood from apiaries, and he has taken personal lead in the movement to introduce tung oil trees in Florida.

■ JAMES F. ARMSTRONG, Negro agent in southern Maryland for 20 years, died January 27. He did a remarkable piece of work on the live-at-home program with Negro farmers and was very successful with 4-H club boys.

Who's Who Among the First Agents

On this page during the anniversary year will appear short items by and about those listed on the roll of honor.



George Banzhaf.

■ One of the greatest problems on the farms in this county is soil erosion. Land has been washing away here, from my own observation, for the past 40 years; but it seems to me that in the last 10 years more land has washed away than during the preceding years. Terracing and contour farming are the most effective ways of preventing soil erosion, and we have been working on these. Last year about 1,300 acres were terraced.

Not long ago a farmer in my office asked if I remembered running terrace lines on his farm 15 years ago. I said, yes. He told me that he was making one-half bale of cotton per acre on the terraced land, whereas un-terraced land nearby hardly made one-fourth bale per acre.—George Banzhaf, county agent, Milam County, Tex., reported to be the oldest agent in point of service, having been agent in the same county for 31 years.

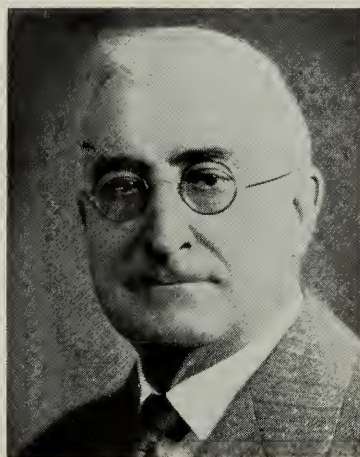


Frank P. Lane.

■ Twenty years as State leader in the same State is the record of Frank P. Lane, county agent leader in Wyoming. Mr. Lane was

born and reared on a Kansas farm, graduating from the Kansas Teachers' College at Emporia and later from the Oklahoma Agricultural College. In 1913 he was appointed county agent in Harvey County, Kans., where he served 4½ years. He came to Wyoming in 1917 as assistant State leader, becoming State leader in 1919. Since then county agent work has expanded to all but three Wyoming counties.

He helped to lay the basis for sound extension organization within the counties. As liaison officer between farm leaders, county commissioners, and the Extension Service, his tact and good judgment have won and held their continued support. He has helped to build among county agents a recognition of the importance of a definite and long-time county program of work and of the fact that the test of good extension teaching is its practical application on the part of farm people.



J. F. Wojta.

■ I came to the Extension Service of the University of Wisconsin in 1914 as State supervisor of county agents and in charge of farm schools and courses. Two years later I was made State leader of county agents.

My larger work has been assisting in the organization of the county-agent system in Wisconsin. On May 8, 1914, there were 8 counties organized with as many county agents. Today, 69 counties are organized, with 103 county extension agents, including men and women.

The contribution to agriculture which seems to me most important has been the interest aroused in farmers and settlers, especially in the newer sections of the State where silage corn was not grown successfully, in growing root crops such as rutabagas, mangels, and turnips for winter feeding to livestock for succulency.

As a specialty, I have given much informa-

tion, both practical and technical, on the growing of sugar beets for sugar. Sugar beets are now grown in 28 counties in the eastern one-third of the State. There are approximately 20,000 acres of this crop grown in Wisconsin for 3 processing factories.

I was the first from Wisconsin to extend the Extension Service to Indians of the State.—J. F. Wojta, State leader of county agent work, Wisconsin.



E. J. Kilpatrick.

■ Businessmen, members of the farm bureau, and farm men and women, at a banquet at Paducah, March 9, observed the twenty-fifth anniversary of the employment of the first extension agent in McCracken County, Ky. That agent was E. J. Kilpatrick, now assistant State agent of extension work for the State of Kentucky.

Speakers at the banquet, who included Dean Thomas P. Cooper of the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture, reviewed the progress of agriculture in McCracken County and in other parts of Kentucky, in the last quarter century.

ON THE CALENDAR

Anniversary Radio Program, National Farm and Home Hour, May 8.

Triennial Meeting, Association of Country Women of the World, London, England, May 30-June 9.

National 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D. C., June 15-21.

American Home Economics Association Annual Meeting, San Antonio, Tex., June 20-23.

American Dairy Science Association Annual Meeting at State College of Washington, Pullman, and State College of Idaho, Moscow, June 27-30.

Annual Meeting, The American Association of Agricultural College Editors, Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind., July 24.

Seventh World Poultry Congress, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, July 28-August 7.

American Country Life Association Conference at Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., August 30-September 2.

A Roll of Honor

These are the men and women who laid the foundation and helped to build the Extension Service which today numbers nearly 9,000 workers and covers practically every rural county in the United States. Scattered throughout the country, these pioneers of a new educational movement have demonstrated the possibilities of the Smith-Lever Act. The ideas embodied in that Act were developed through the experience of years and have proved their ability to hold the allegiance of this large group of men and women through the ups and downs of 25 years.

			UTAH		WISCONSIN	
			J. C. Hogenson R. H. Stewart		John W. Brann T. L. Bewick E. J. Delwiche Roy T. Harris A. H. Hopkins George C. Humphrey J. G. Milward F. L. Musbach R. E. Vaughan J. F. Wojta Andrew W. Wright	
			VERMONT			
			J. E. Carrigan E. L. Ingalls E. H. Loveland			
			VIRGINIA			
			J. G. Bruce Kenny M. Ellis F. S. Farrar Hallie L. Hughes John R. Hutcheson Lizzie A. Jenkins J. W. Lancaster W. R. Linthicum W. O. Martin A. W. Pegram J. H. Quisenberry Charles E. Seitz W. C. Shackelford Sylvia H. Slocum J. C. Stiles B. A. Warriner R. E. F. Washington J. F. Wilson		WYOMING	
					A. E. Bowman F. P. Lane	
					U. S. D. A.	
					T. M. Campbell Sadie Caughey W. H. Conway H. M. Dixon Frances Faulconer H. W. Gilbertson C. H. Hanson H. W. Hochbaum Roy C. Jones W. G. Lehmann W. A. Lloyd C. D. Lowe Mrs. Ola P. Malcolm Mae F. Martin Eugene Merritt Mrs. Ruth M. Owen J. B. Pierce Mrs. Evva Snyder M. M. Thayer M. C. Wilson	
ALABAMA	INDIANA	MINNESOTA	Mrs. Rosalind Redfearn H. K. Sanders Cornelia Simpson Annie P. Smith F. S. Walker			
H. H. Best John Blake E. R. Carlson S. M. Day J. C. Ford A. G. Harrell J. W. Sartain Mrs. D. B. Williams J. D. Wood	Thomas A. Coleman George M. Frier Lella Reed Gaddis Mabel L. Harlan Merville O. Pence John W. Schwab Frederick M. Shanklin Zora M. Smith	T. A. Erickson K. A. Kirkpatrick W. E. Morris	NORTH DAKOTA			
			T. X. Calnan			
			OHIO			
			D. R. Dodd W. H. Palmer			
			OKLAHOMA			
			James Lawrence T. M. Marks			
			PENNSYLVANIA			
			C. S. Adams F. S. Bucher M. S. McDowell			
			SOUTH CAROLINA			
			T. A. Bowen S. W. Epps R. H. Lemmon Mrs. Dora Dee Walker			
			TENNESSEE			
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HOW'S YOUR HEALTH?

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How can medical services be made available in places and to people whose need is unfilled today? The National Health Conference which met in Washington in July 1938 considered these and other related questions. As a result a National Health Program is now before the Nation.

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